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Front Edit Other
Page Page Page

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Edith K. Roosevelt

Pact Steps Outlined in U.S. Study

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The test-ban treaty can be understood only by realizing what President Kennedy meant when he chose last July 4—Independence Day—to publicize this government's policy, that he called "interdependence." It led directly to the pact.

The State Department has subsidized a long study on "interdependence." A contract was signed by it with one of those "think factories" that are a phenomenon of what State Department people refer to as "manipulated diplomacy." The survey is by the Institute for Defense Analyses, headed by Richard Bissell, who was planted there when his post as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency became untenable because of the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

The study, in keeping with the curious gobbledygook in Washington, was given a code name, "Phoenix," that bears only a poetical relationship to the subject.

I have learned that Project Phoenix was used by Secretary of State Dean Rusk in laying the basis for the treaty negotiations. Four of the five publications that comprise Phoenix were written by Vincent P. Rock, identified in the foreword as having experience on the White House staff and in the National Security Council.

Government policy nowadays is based on such studies rather than on Cabinet deliberations and congressional debate. They dovetail with such devices as "news management," which outflank the traditional procedures under which we have operated our government for nearly 200 years.

The first example of an external institution performing as a government agency was the Institute for Pacific Relations during World War II. In those days, such a "think factory" that was leaned upon by policymakers for guidance was outside official government channels, not

paid for out of taxes. A vivid illustration of the change that has taken place in Washington since then is the way "research" bodies, so susceptible to infiltration and intrigue, are now part of the tax-supported, government apparatus.

The test-ban treaty is considered in these circles as the first step toward the implementation of their "interdependence" outlook. The Phoenix study papers outline steps that have to follow, a matter frankly stressed by President Kennedy. The study refers to "shifts of resources" for "long-time competition and common action" with the Soviet Union, "in a wide variety of fields, from space to education."

The Achilles heel of this whole new approach is its make-believe, which assumes that the Soviet Union and the United States have the same motivation. Instead, in the policy called "interdependence," we adhere to its dictionary definition, while Communist policy remains unchanged, the use of any channel or any label that hastens the destruction of the United States and the conquest of the world for communism.

Interdependence, in its Communist, dialectical sense, is Orwellian. In the Senate debate over the treaty, its defenders argued that we did not have to worry over Red misuse of the pact because it was "in the best interests" of both countries. The trap here is the phrase "in the best interest of." Our "best interests" are for the world peace in its true dictionary sense. Soviet Russia's is gauged in accordance with its ideology; that allows only for victory.